

# SHARP SERVICE MANUAL

The photo shows Model ER-1920.

CODE : 00ZER2395SMHE



## ELECTRONIC CASH REGISTER

### SECTION 2 HARDWARE



The photo shows Model ER-2395.

## ER-1910/1920 MODEL ER-2385/2395

ER-1910/1920 (Europe Version)  
ER-2385/2395 (U.S.A., Canada,  
South Africa Version)

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Note: The service manual of the above models is consisted of four major manuals as follows. Therefore, please refer to other manuals together with this service manuals in your service.

1-1. Section 1 programming manuals for U.S.A., Canada, South Africa, etc. ....	00ZER2395SMBE
1-2. Section 1 Basic manuals for Europe, etc. ....	00ZER1920SMBE
2. Section 2 Hardware description for all countries (except Japan) .....	00ZER2395SMHE
3. Circuit diagram and PWB layout for all countries .....	00ZER2395CD1M
4. Printer manual for all countries .....	00ZCR802ASM/M

Note: Europe Version = U.K., W. Germany, Australia and others.

SHARP CORPORATION

## 1. Reference Documents

Manual name	Contents	Manual code	New mark	Applicable area and models			
				Europe Version		U.S.A version	
				U.K., Germany, Australia and others		U.S.A., Canada, South Africa and others	
				ER-1910	ER-1920	ER-2385	ER-2395
1) Section 1 Basic manual Section 1 Prog. manual	Specification, SRV Programming, option etc.	00ZER1920SMBE	N	○			
		00ZER2395SMBE	N			○	
2) Section 2 Hardware	Circuit description, Dig., Service option etc.	00ZER2395SMHE	N	○		○	
3) Circuit diagram and PWB layout	Main board, key board etc.	00ZER2395CD1M	N	○		○	
4) Printer manual	CR-802, 812, 911A	00ZCR802SM/E		○		○	
	CR-802A, 812A	00ZCR802ASM/M	N	○	○	○	
	CR-911D	00ZCR911DSM/M	N				○
5) Cash register basic manual	Basic circuit description	—		○		○	
6) Operation manual	PGM programming, Registration etc.	TINSE7009RCZZ	N			○ (U.S.A.)	
		TINSM7012RCZZ	N	○			
		TINSK7047RCZZ	N			○ (Except U.S.A.)	

## 2. Block Diagram

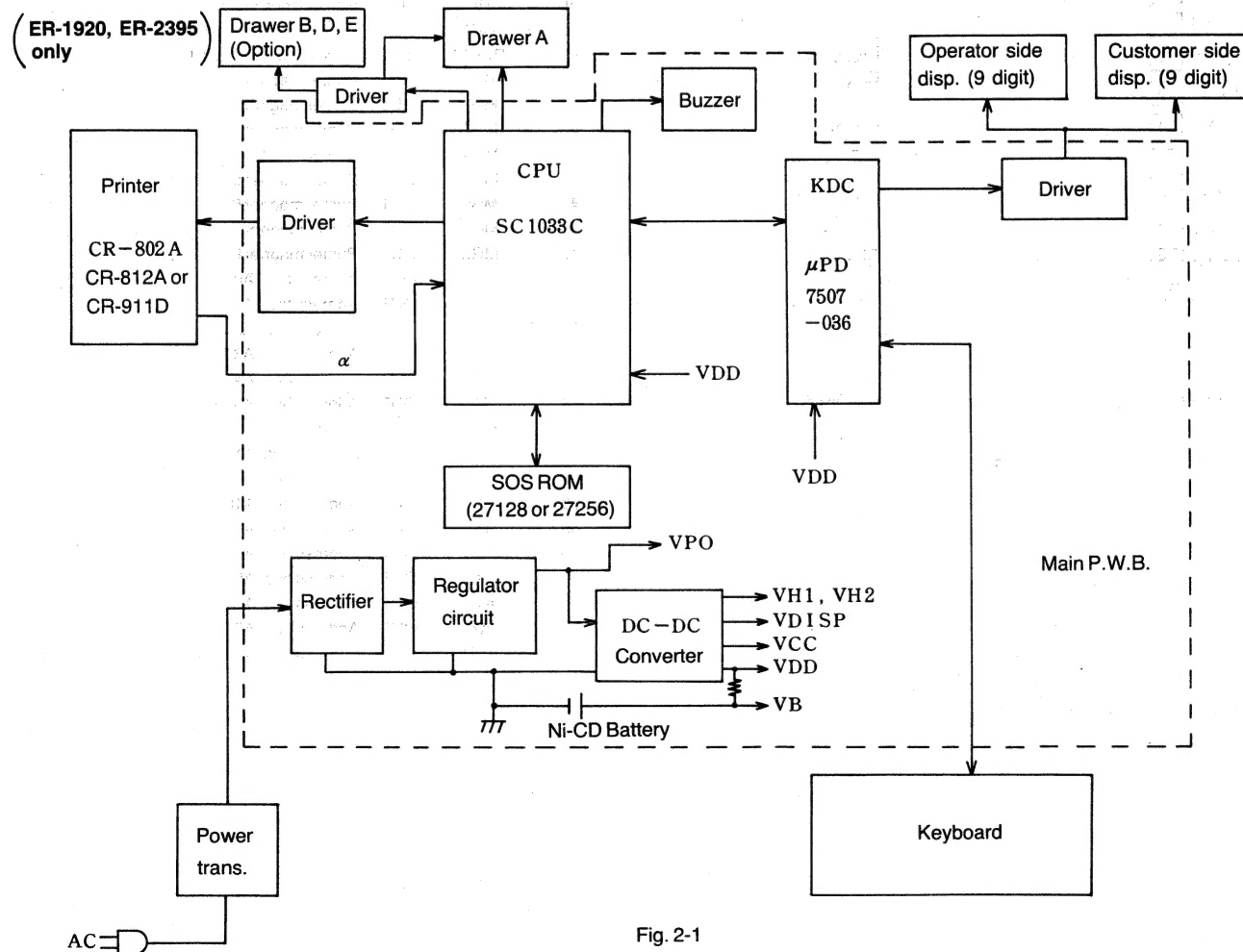


Fig. 2-1

### 3. CPU pin description

#### 3-1. CPU (SC1033C)

The SC1033C is a single chip microprocessor which has an internal ROM, RAM, and serial I/O.

Pin configuration

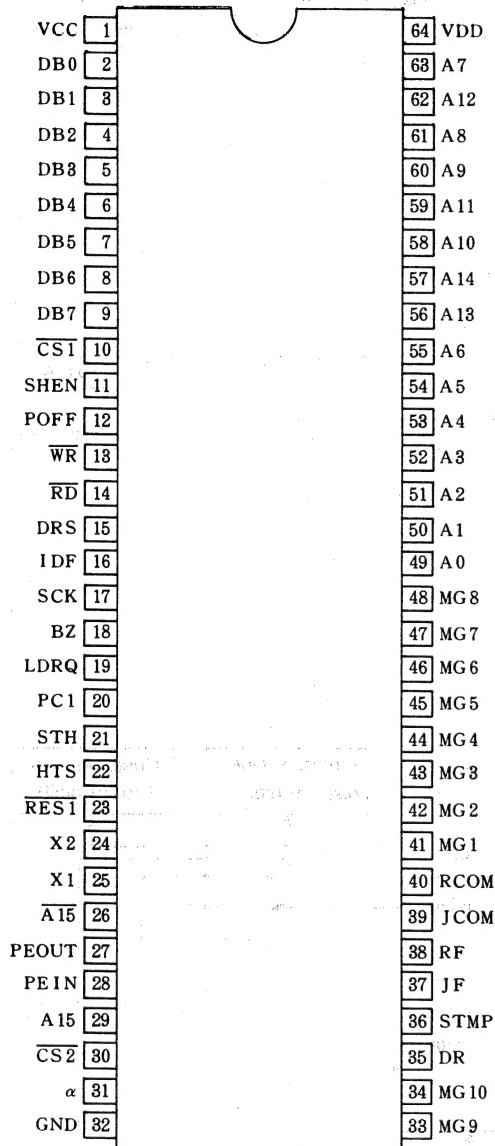


Fig. 3-1

#### 3-2. Signal description

Pin No.	Signal name	I/O	Description
1	Vcc	—	+5V
2	DB0	I/O	Data bus line
9	DB7	I/O	Data bus line
10	CS1	IN	Chip select 1 (connected with A15)
11	SHEN	IN	Shift enable
12	POFF	OUT	Not used
13	WR	OUT	Write signal (normally not used)
14	RD	OUT	Read signal
15	DRS	IN	Drawer open sensor line (not used)
16	IDF	OUT	Printer motor drive signal
17	SCK	OUT	Shift clock (KDC)
18	BZ	OUT	Buzzer signal
19	LDRQ	OUT	Load request (KDC)
20	PC1	IN	Not used (LSI test pin, normally connected to GND)
21	STH	IN	8-bit serial input (KDC)
22	HTS	OUT	8-bit serial output (KDC)
23	RES1	IN	Reset input
24	X2	—	3MHz oscillator
25	X1	—	3MHz oscillator
26	A15	OUT	Address bus, A15
27	PEOUT	OUT	PE signal output
28	PEIN	IN	PE signal input
29	A15	OUT	Address bus, A15
30	CS2	OUT	Chip select 2 (normally not used) SOS ROM
31	$\alpha$	IN	$\alpha$ signal
32	GND	—	GND
33	MG9	OUT	Printer magnet 9
34	MG10	OUT	Printer magnet 10
35	DR	OUT	Drawer open signal
36	STMP	OUT	Stamp signal
37	JF1	OUT	Journal feed signal
38	RF	OUT	Receipt feed signal
39	JCOM	OUT	Journal common signal
40	RCOM	OUT	Receipt common signal
41	MG1	OUT	Printer magnet 1
42	MG2	OUT	Printer magnet 2
43	MG3	OUT	Printer magnet 3
44	MG4	OUT	Printer magnet 4
45	MG5	OUT	Printer magnet 5
46	MG6	OUT	Printer magnet 6
47	MG7	OUT	Printer magnet 7
48	MG8	OUT	Printer magnet 8
49	A0	OUT	Address bus, A0
50	A1	OUT	Address bus, A1
51	A2	OUT	Address bus, A2
52	A3	OUT	Address bus, A3
53	A4	OUT	Address bus, A4
54	A5	OUT	Address bus, A5
55	A6	OUT	Address bus, A6
56	A13	OUT	Address bus, A13
57	A14	OUT	Address bus, A14
58	A10	OUT	Address bus, A10
59	A11	OUT	Address bus, A11
60	A9	OUT	Address bus, A9
61	A8	OUT	Address bus, A8
62	A12	OUT	Address bus, A12
63	A7	OUT	Address bus, A7
64	VDD	—	VDD (rechargeable battery voltage during power down)

### 3-3. KDC ( $\mu$ PD7507-036)

The  $\mu$ PD7507-036 is called KDC (Key Display Controller) which is used to control the keyboard, display, and clock. Communication is performed with the SC1033C CPU via the 8-bit serial interface.

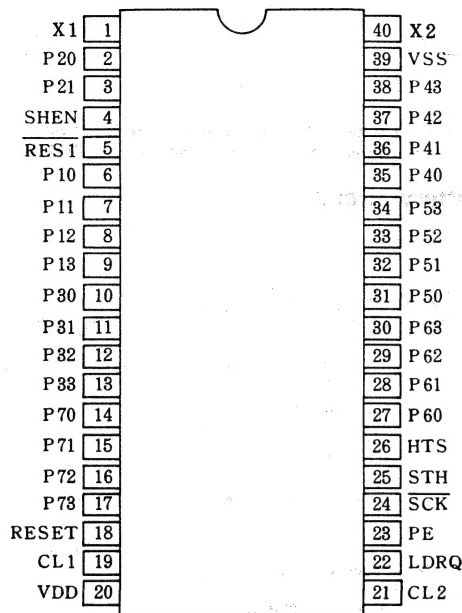
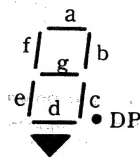


Fig. 3-2

### 3-4. Signal description

Pin No.	Signal name	I/O	Description
1	X2	—	Timer clock
2	P20	OUT	Key scan signal
3	P21	OUT	Display drive signal 9/key scan signal
4	SHEN	OUT	Shift enable
5	RES1	OUT	Reset signal
6	P10	IN	Key return signal
7	P11	IN	Key return signal
8	P12	IN	Key return signal
9	P13	IN	Key return signal
10	P30	OUT	Display drive signal 1/key scan signal
11	P31	OUT	Display drive signal 2/key scan signal
12	P32	OUT	Display drive signal 3/key scan signal
13	P33	OUT	Display drive signal 4/key scan signal
14	P70	OUT	Display drive signal 5/key scan signal
15	P71	OUT	Display drive signal 6/key scan signal
16	P72	OUT	Display drive signal 7/key scan signal
17	P73	OUT	Display drive signal 8/key scan signal
18	RESET	INT	Reset input
19	CL1	—	Basic clock
20	VDD	—	VDD (rechargeable battery voltage during power down)
21	CL2	—	Basic clock
22	LDRQ	IN	Load request
23	PE	IN	PE
24	SCK	IN	Shift clock
25	STH	OUT	Serial output data
26	HTS	IN	Serial input data
27	P60	IN	Key return signal
28	P61	IN	Receipt/journal key return signal
29	P62	IN	Mode switch return signal
30	P63	OUT	Display drive ▼
31	P50	OUT	Display drive g
32	P51	OUT	Display drive f
33	P52	OUT	Display drive e
34	P53	OUT	Display drive d
35	P40	OUT	Display drive c
36	P41	OUT	Display drive b
37	P42	OUT	Display drive a
38	P43	OUT	Display drive DP
39	Vss	—	GND
40	X1	—	Timer clock



## 4. Circuit description

### 4-1. Oscillation circuit

#### (1) CPU clock

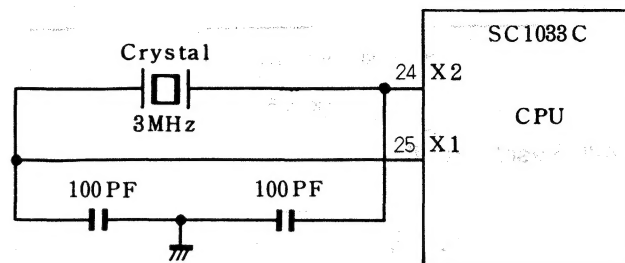


Fig. 4-1

The basic clock is created in the 3MHz crystal oscillator and connected directly with the CPU. The following shows the waveforms of signals, X1 and X2.

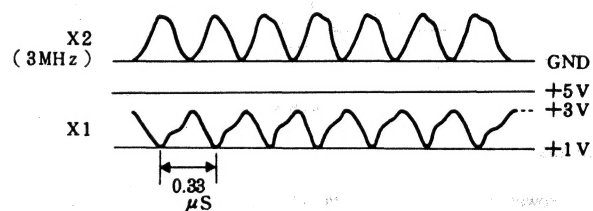


Fig. 4-2

#### (2) KDC (Key Display Controller) clock

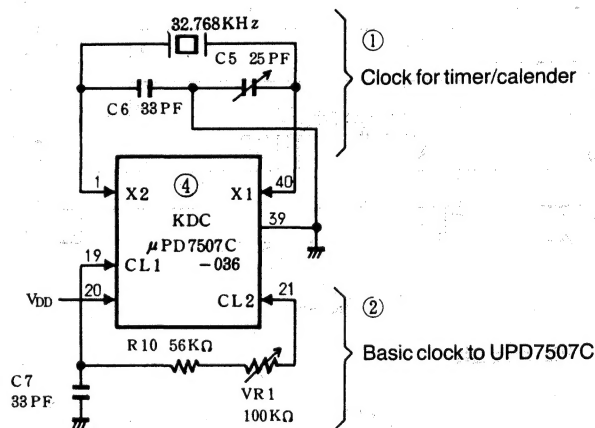


Fig. 4-3

From this circuit is delivered the timer, calendar, and  $\mu$ PD7505C basic clock.

#### 1) Timer and calendar clock

Clock frequency generated across X1 and X2 is adjusted by the trimmer capacitor (C5) and supplied to the KDC. The trimmer capacitor has been factory adjusted using the error meter, it should never be readjusted.

#### 2) $\mu$ PD7507C basic clock

Clock frequency coming across CL1 and CL2 is adjusted by the potentiometer (VR1) and supplied to the KDC.

Even if this frequency is observed on the oscilloscope, it would not be possible to see an exact waveform because of a capacitance in the probe.

So, one of the following two methods may be used.

#### [Adjustment-1]

Observe on the oscilloscope the waveform on the test pin 1 (pin 3) of the  $\mu$ PD7505C and adjust it using VR so that the following waveform can be seen.

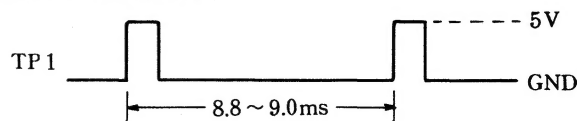


Fig. 4-4

**[Adjustment-2]**

Execute Job #15 in the SRV mode and adjust VR so that the waveform on TP1 should be as shown below.

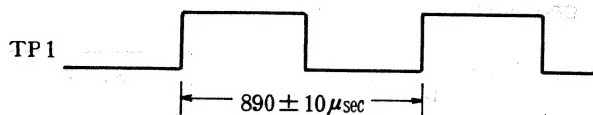


Fig. 4-5

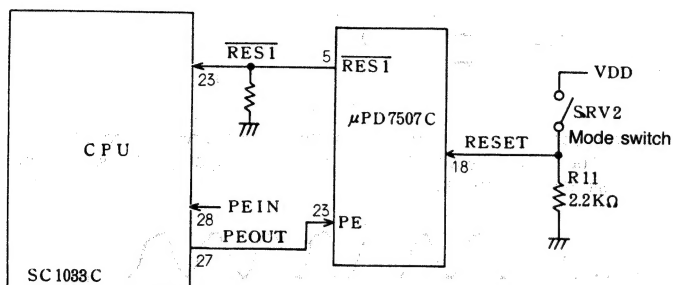
**4-2. Reset circuit**

Fig. 4-6

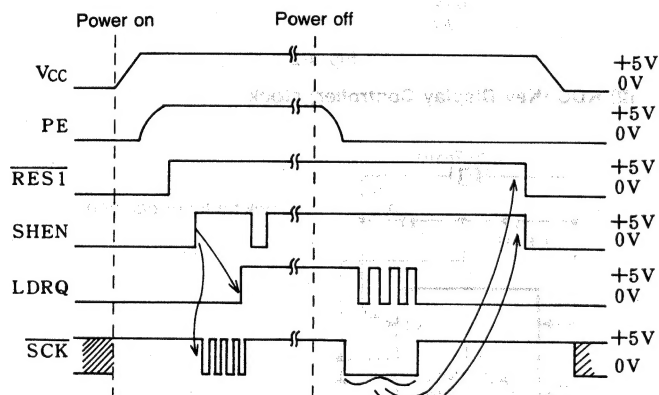
**Timings**

Fig. 4-7

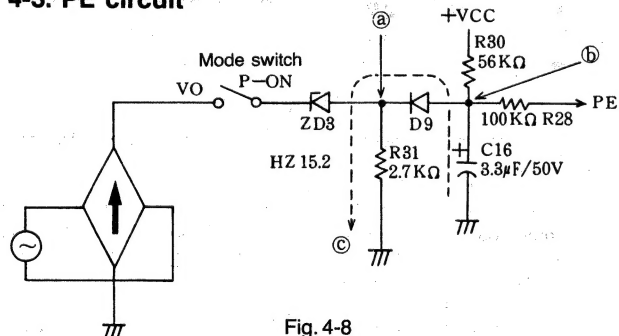
**4-3. PE circuit**

Fig. 4-8

When the mode switch is set to any position other than OFF, the switch shown in the figure above turns on. (VO connected with P-ON.) ① becomes about 18V via ZD3. As the power is turned on, VCC generated in the DC-DC converter turns to 5V. Voltage at point ② of C16 gradually increases by VCC. When VO disengages from P-ON inside the (PE) mode switch, the charge in C16 is discharged to the direction shown with ③ because the voltage at point ① becomes null. So, the voltage at point ② drops down to GND level.

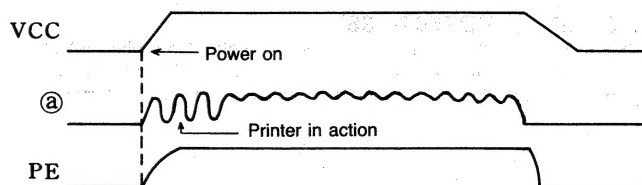


Fig. 4-9

The PE signal is waveform shaved within the SC1033C through the NOT gate and supplied to the CPU and KDC (μPD7507C).

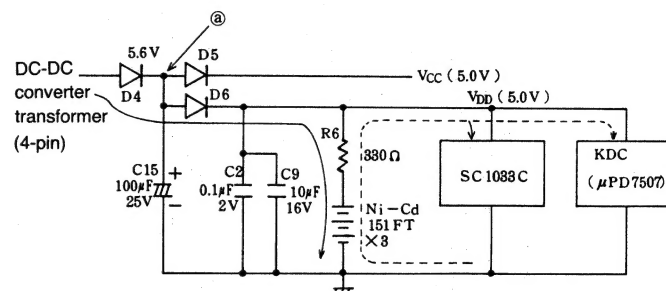
**4-4. Battery circuit**

Fig. 4-10

→ : Battery recharge current

---> : Battery discharge current

Voltage at each point is as follows:

AC supply	Point ①	VDD
OFF	0V	+3.6V
ON	+5.6V	+5V

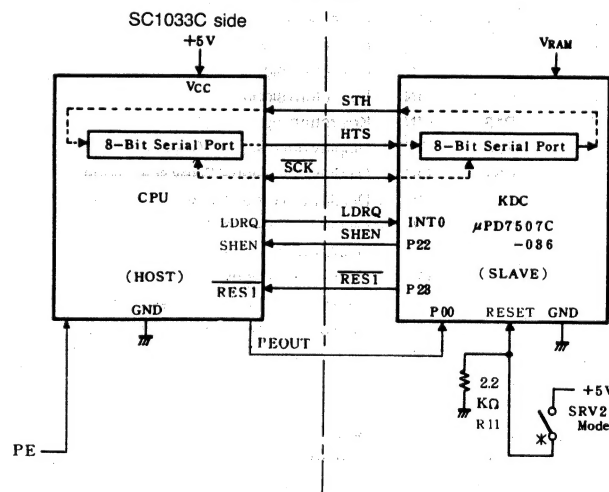
**4-5. Communication between the CPU and the KDC (μPD7507C)**

Fig. 4-11

STH : Serial input  
HTS : Serial output  
SCK : Shift clock  
LDRQ : Load request  
SHEN : Shift enable  
RES1 : System reset  
PE : Power down detection  
RESET : KDC reset

**(1) During power off**

Power is supplied to the KDC even if the power is off. During this period, the KDC performs the following operations. (KDC operating voltage is +3V to +7V)

- 1) Keeping time for the timer and calendar.
- 2) Detection of the PE signal level...The KDC checks the POF signal at 500msec.\*

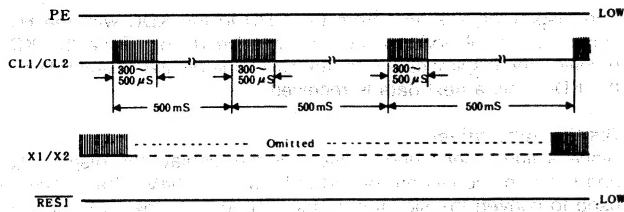


Fig. 4-12

The CPU (SC1033C) is not operating as +5V is not in supply during power off.

**(2) When power is turned on**

When the power is turned on, PE is forced high and sent to the KDC. The KDC having received a high state of PE, the KDC issues **RES1** to reset the CPU.

**(3) When power is turned off**

When the power is turned off, PE is forced low and directly sent to the CPU. After the CPU finishes executing the required processing, it sends **LDRQ** and **SCK** to the KDC requesting to send **RES1**. The CPU thus received **RES1** is then reset.

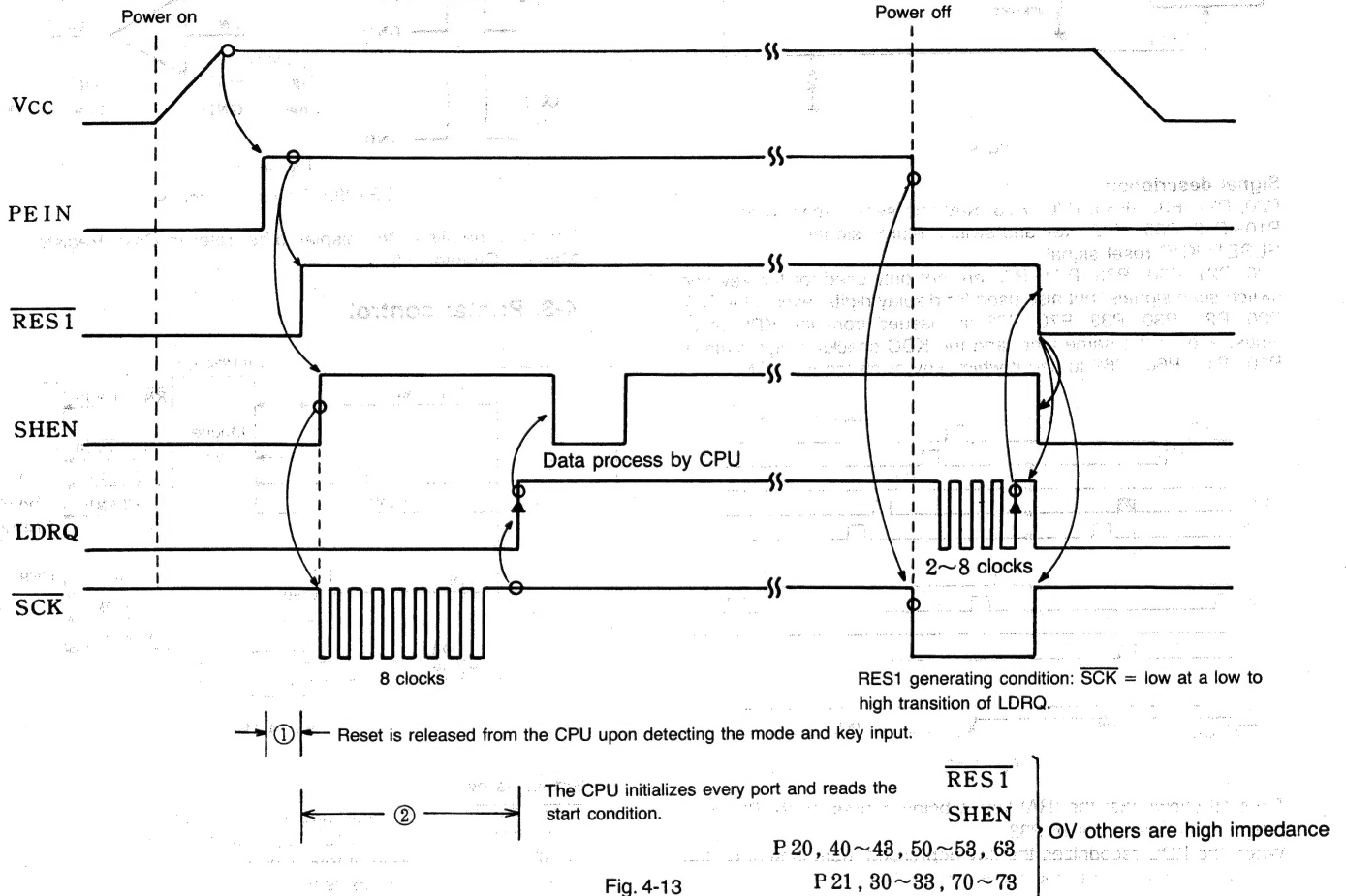


Fig. 4-13

**(4) KDC reset**

When the mode switch is turned on in the SRV2 mode, **RESET** is forced high (5V) and the KDC is reset. **RES1** is pulled down with a 12K $\Omega$  resistor, the CPU is reset by the **RES1**. When it is changed from the SRV2 to SRV1 mode, **RESET** is forced low and the KDC is released from the reset. Then, the KDC turns **RES1** high to release the CPU from the reset.

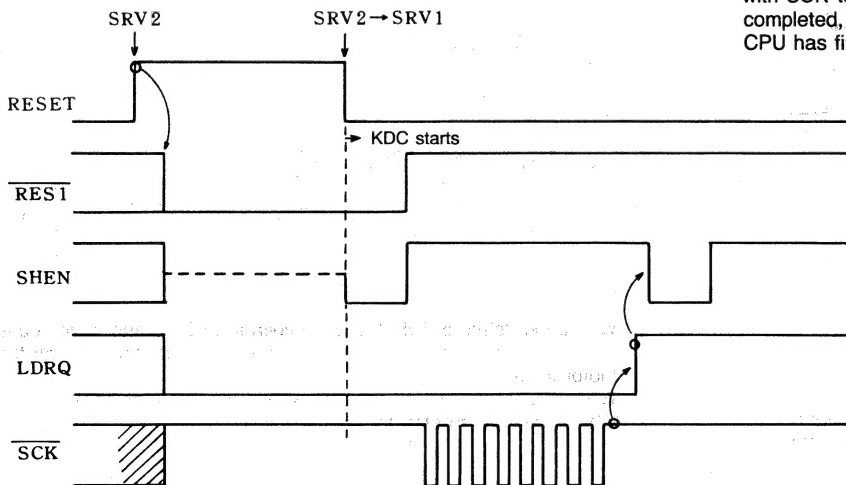


Fig. 4-14

**(5) Data transfer between the CPU and the KDC**

Data is transferred through the CPU and KDC 8-bit serial port in synchronization with **SCK** received from the CPU.

To transfer data from the CPU to the KDC, the **STH** line is used. To transfer data from the KDC to the CPU, the **HTS** line is used. Data transfer can take place with a **SHEN** which is an output from the KDC. When the CPU senses a high state of **SHEN**, it responds with **SCK** to carry out data transfer. When data transfer has been completed, the CPU sends a **LDRQ** to the KDC to inform that the CPU has finished receiving and sending.

#### 4-6. Key and switch read

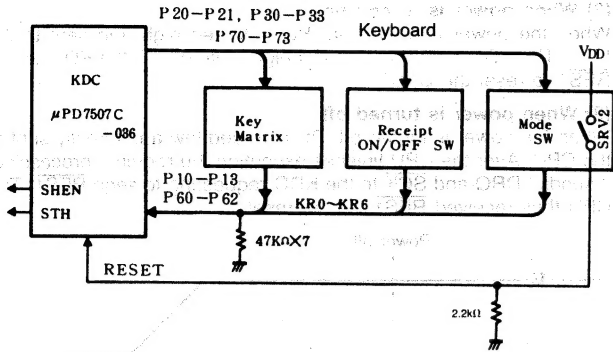


Fig. 4-15

##### Signal description

P20, P21, P30~P33, P70~P73: Key and switch scan signal

P10~P13, P60~P62: Key and switch returns signal

RESET: KDC reset signal

P20, P21, P30~P33, P70~P73 are not only used for the key and switch scan signals, but also used for display digits, except for P20. P20, P21, P30~P33, P70~P73 are issued from the KDC at all times, and, at the same time, and the KDC checks a high state of P10~P13, P60~P62 to see if which key or switch is at ON.

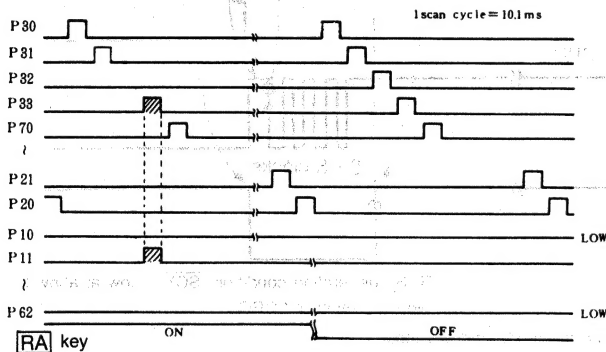


Fig. 4-16

Fig.4-16 shows that the [RA] key is being depressed for P11 is at a high level in the time of P33. When the KDC recognizes the key depressed, data is sent on the STH line in response to the request from the CPU.

#### 4-7. Display control

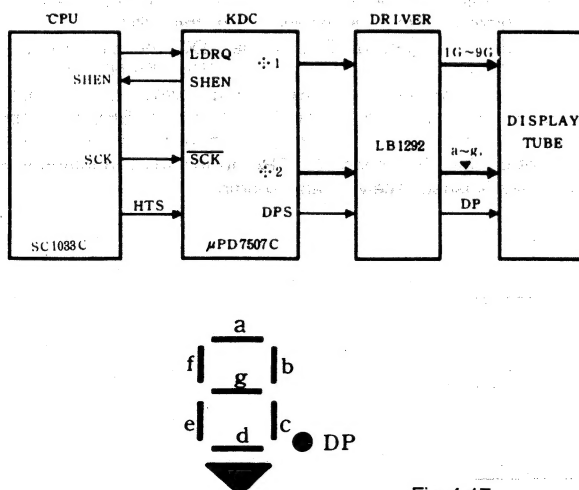


Fig. 4-17

##### Signal description

\*1: P20, P30~P33, P70~P73(1G~9G): Display digit signal

\*2: P43~P40, P53~P50, P63(a~g, ▽, DP): Display segment signal  
P43 (DP): Decimal point

The display data is sent from the CPU to the KDC with the HTS signal and displayed via the display tube driver. Once the KDC received the display data from the CPU, the display is controlled by the KDC until a next data is received.

##### Display tube driver

Since a fluorescent tube is used for the display, the display digit and segment signals are operated by about +34V. The LB1292 is used to convert the signal from the TTL level to the +34V level.

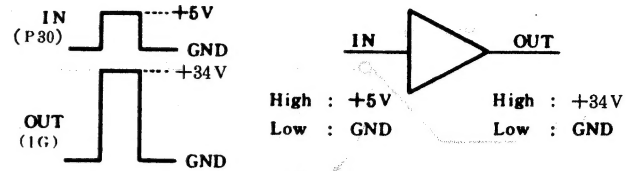


Fig. 4-18

LB1292: Driver×6 circuits

For more details of the display tube, refer to Cash Register Basic Manual, Chapter 9-3.

#### 4-8. Printer control

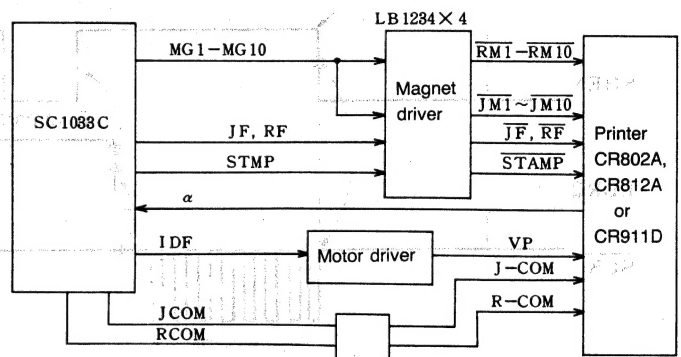


Fig. 4-19

##### Signal name

RM1~RM10 : Receipt magnet select signal

JM1~JM10 : Recording magnet select signal

JF-JF : Journal feed signal

RF-RF : Receipt feed signal

STMP-STAMP : Stamp signal

α : Printer interface signal

IDF : Motor drive signal

JCOM : Journal common signal

RCOM : Receipt common signal

For detail of printer, refer to CR802A, CR812A, CR911D, CR-802, CR-812, and CR-911A Printer Manual.

##### Motor drive circuit

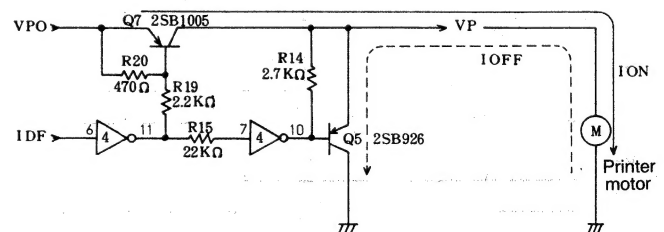


Fig. 4-20

With a high state of IDF, the base voltage of Q7 starts to decrease via IC4 and Q7 goes active which causes ION to flow through the motor to run it.

When IDF goes low, Q7 comes inactive and Q5 turns on. With this, IOFF is applied to stop the motor quickly.



#### 4-9. Drawer control

[Without option drawer]

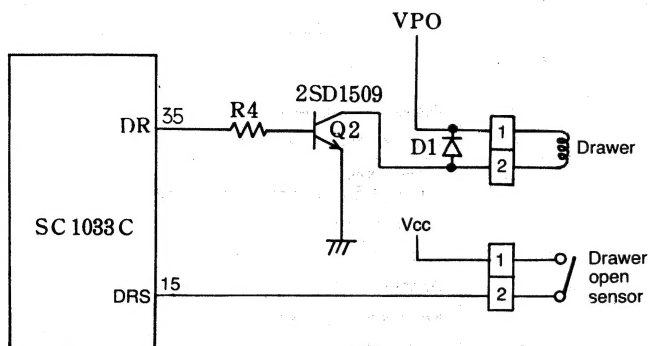


Fig. 4-21

The DR signal output from the pin 35 of the SC1033C drives Q2 to apply current to the drawer magnet. D1 is used to prevent a counter-electromotive force.

[With option drawers]

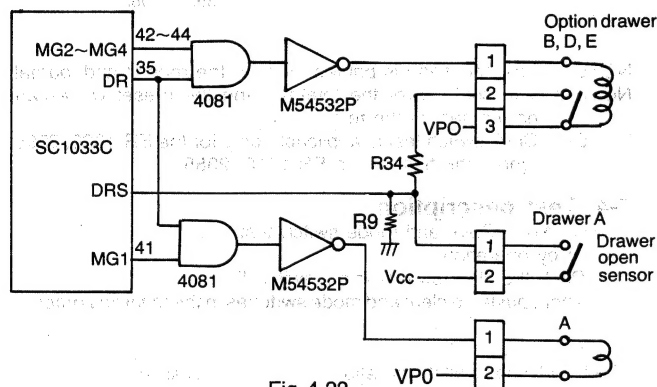


Fig. 4-22

In case an optional drawer is in use, drawers are driven by the DR signal issued from the pin 35 of the SC1033C and MG1 through MG4. A spark killer diode is contained in the M54532P.

#### 4-10. Power supply circuit

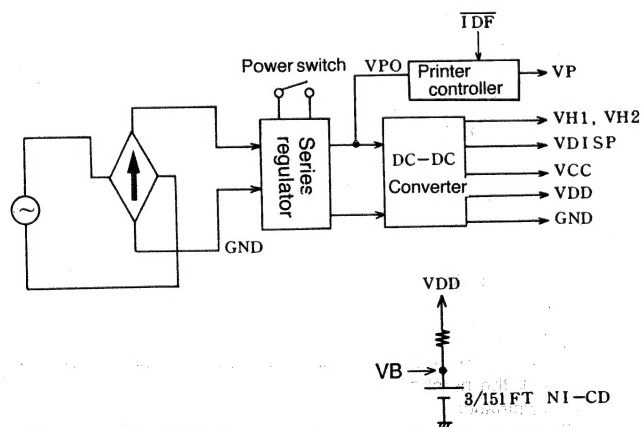


Fig. 4-23

VPO	: Drawer +17.6V~-19.5V
VP	: Printer +18V
VH1, VH2	: Display heater +3.5V (rms)
VDISP	: Display tube plate and grid +34V (+28.8V~+37.4V)
VCC	: Circuit drive +5V (+4.5V~+5.5V)
VB	: Power off time CPU & KDC drive +3.6V, min.
VDD	: Power supply to CPU and KDC +5V (+4.5V~+5.5V)

#### VP0 circuit

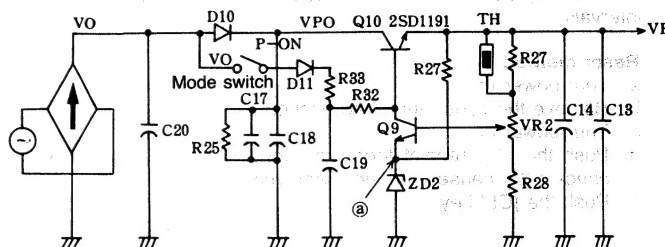


Fig. 4-24

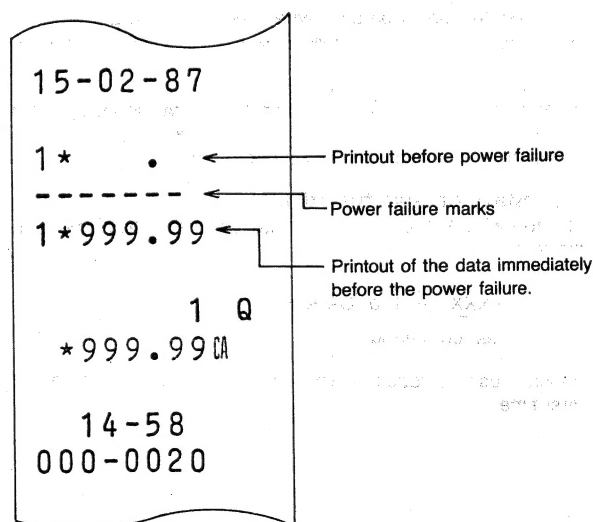
- 1) The base voltage is not applied to Q10 when V0 is not shorted with P-ON within the mode switch (power off), Q10 is at the OFF state.
- 2) When V0 is shorted with P-ON, base voltage is added to Q10 so that it goes active.
- 3) With an active state of Q10, the voltage VP0 starts to rise.
- 4) When the voltage at point (a) reaches 10V via R27, ZD2 then comes active.
- 5) If the base voltage is added to Q9 in this moment, Q9 is turned on and Q10 turns off.
- 6) As Q10 turns off, VP0 then starts to drop.
- 7) As VP0 starts dropping, it also causes Q9 base voltage to decrease and Q9 turns off finally.
- 8) Q10 starts to rise again and VP0 begins to rise.
- 9) VP0 is controlled stably by repeating the above steps, 5) thru 8).

#### 5. Power failure/motor lock mechanical action and measures

##### 5-1. Action at power failure (power off)

When the power is turned off in a middle of printing operation due to a power failure, the CPU executes the power failure process.

- (1) When a power failure is encountered during printing operation, power failure marks (.....) are printed on a next line upon the recovery of power, and the printout lost at the time of power failure is correctly produced on a next line.
- (2) If power failure was met other than during printing operation, the operation resumes in succession to the operation suspended at the time of power failure, when the power supply is recovered.





## 5-2. Action at the time of a printer motor lock-up

When the motor stops rotating due to a paper misfeed, etc., the power supplied to the motor is suspended to prevent the motor coil from burning out. An intermittent beeping will occur at one second intervals.

### Reset method

- Turn power off.
- Remove the cause the motor locked.
- Turn power on.
- Push the [↑] (receipt feed) key and [↑] (journal feed) key to check if the cause has been removed.
- Push the [CL] key.

## 6. Adjustments

### 6-1. Clock adjustment

VR1 (100KΩ), TP1 → GND

Refer to Paragraph 4-1.

### 6-2. Error adjustment

Trimmer capacitor C5, TP1 → GND

Since it has been factory adjusted, no adjustment should be made.

### 6-3. Printer speed adjustment

VR2 (6.8KΩ), TP2 → GND

#### VR2 adjustment

The Q9 base voltage can be changed using VR2 to adjust printer speed.

- Apply the oscilloscope probes across GND and the test pin TP2.
- Do master reset and feed journal paper continuously.
- Observe the waveform on the oscilloscope and adjust it as shown below.

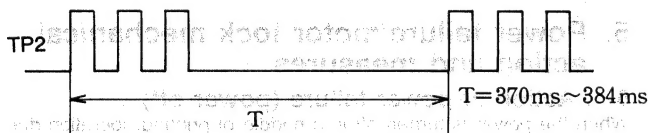


Fig. 4-25

## 7. Test functions (ER-1910/1920/2385/2395)

### 7-1. Prerequisite

This test function operates when the test program stored in the SC1003C CPU internal ROM. The following are required in order to execute the function.

- The power supply to the logic circuit must be normal.
- Both the CPU input pins and CPU internal logic circuits are functioning normally and that the entire KDC (μPD7507), and its address and data buses are operating normally.

### 7-2. Start of test function

The following key operation is required in the SRV1 mode to start the test.

XXXX → [TL] or [CA/AT]

Test command

Master reset is required when the system is to be started for the first time.

## 7-3. List of test commands

Test No.	Test command	Test description
1	1	Clerk/Mode switch test
2	XXXX02 *1	Keyboard test
3	3	Display and buzzer test
4	4	Receipt ON/OFF switch test
5	5, 6, 7, 8	Drawer open test (The code 6 to 8 are for optional drawers)
6	9	Continuous print test
7	10, 11, 12	ROM test
8	13	RAM test
9	14	Key position code test
10	15	System clock test
11	16	Counter clock test
12	XXXX00 *1	Sequential test - 1
13	XXXX22 *1	Sequential test - 2 (drawer open sensor disregarded)
Note: *1 XXXX: Sum check data for standard key layout		
		ER-1910 → 548 ER-1920 → 916 ER-2385 → 815 ER-2395 → 1062

NOTE-1: Test message is printed on both the receipt and journal.

NOTE-2: The contents of the totalizer and the preset values are not erased by the test.

NOTE-3: Clerk switch test is applicable only for the ER-1920, 2395. Ignore the test for the ER-1910, 2385.

## 7-4. Test description

- Test No.1: Clerk and mode switch test

### ① Key operation

Push the clerk switch → clerk switch E.

Then, push the clerk and mode switches in the following order.

Clerk and mode switch operation	Display
Clerk SW. A	01
Clerk SW. B	With clerk switch 02
Clerk SW. D	model only. 04
Clerk SW. E	If not, skip this part. 08
Mode SW PGM	01
⏏ or VOID	02
⏏ or OFF	
OPX/Z or TIME	03
REG	04
X1	05
Z1	06
X2/Z2	07
SRV1	0.00

### ② Description

As the clerk and mode switch position number is displayed, check the number.

### ③ Termination

The mode can be terminated when the mode switch is turned to the SRV1 side from other position.

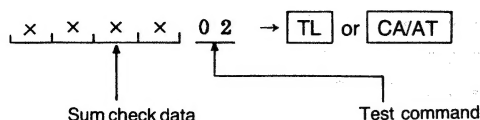
Termination print at error -----01E

Termination print at normal end 01

NOTE: Though the display may sway during this test, it is not a malfunction.

## 2) Test No.2: Keyboard

## ① Key operation



- (1) Enter the test command in succession to the sum check data of the model.

Key operation	Display
ER-1910 → 548	54802
ER-1920 → 916	91602
ER-2385 → 815	81502
ER-2395 → 1062	106202
TL or CA/AT	08
TL or CA/AT	00

\*(See Note "Sum check data")

- (2) Next, push every key on the keyboard except for the receipt and journal keys.  
When the [TL] or [CA/AT] key is depressed, the termination printout is immediately produced assuming that all keys have been depressed.  
There is no order in which the keys have to be depressed.

[Keyboard position code of model vs. key to be depressed]  
[All key position code]

		2021				3734				4446	
↑	↑	252427			3638			4547			
48	40	678			3935			4149			
18	15	345			3032			4342			
14	13	012			2933			2317			
11	12	10269			2831			2216			

Fig. 7-1

[ER-1910]

×	×	×	×	37	×	×	×	×
↑	↑	25	24	27	×	×	45	47
48	40	6	7	8	×	×	41	49
18	15	3	4	5	×	×	43	42
14	13	0	1	2	×	×	17	17
11	12	10	26	9	×	×	TL	TL

Fig. 7-2

[ER-1920]

20			37		44		46	
↑	↑							
48	40	25	24	27	36	38	45	47
		6	7	8	39	35	41	
18	15	3	4	5	30	32	43	
14	13	0	1	2	33		17	
11	12	10		9	31		TL	

Fig. 7-3

[ER-2385]

		2021		3734		44	
↑	↑	252427		38		45	
48	40	6	7	8	35	41	
18	15	3	4	5	32	43	42
14	13	0	1	2	33	17	
11	12	10		9	31	CA/AT	

Fig. 7-4

[ER-2395]

		20		21				37		34				44		46	
↑	↑	25		24		27		36		38		45		47			
48	40	6		7		8		39		35		41		49			
18	15	3		4		5		30		32		43		42			
14	13	0		1		2				33				17			
11	12	10				9				31				CA/AT			

Fig. 7-5

## ② Description

Until the depression of the [TL] or [CA/AT] key, the sum of key position codes is compared with the sum check data, except for the [TL] or [CA/AT] key.

## ③ Termination

The test terminates with the depression of the [TL] or [CA/AT] key and the termination printout is produced.

Termination printout                      02

Termination printout with error        -----02E

## NOTE: Sum check data

The sum check data shown in the example is based on the standard key layout for the each model.

If the machine has a key layout other than the standard layout, the sum check must be calculated by adding all the key position codes to be depressed, then use the sum as its sum check data. (Refer to Fig. 7-1)

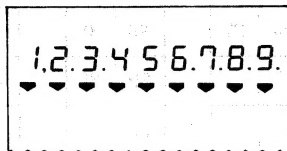
## 3) Test No.3: Display buzzer test

## ① Key operation

3 → **TL** or **CA/AT**

## ② Description

Continuous beeps and display are tested.



State of display

Fig. 7-6

## ③ Termination

The beep stops with any key depression and the display returns to show 0.

Termination print 03

## 4) Test No.4: Receipt on/off switch test

## ① Key operation

4 → **TL** or **CA/AT**

## ② Description

The following is displayed according to the location of the receipt on/off switch.

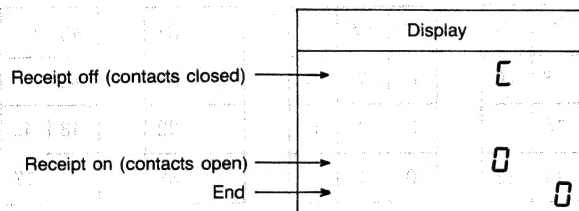


Fig. 7-7

## ③ Termination

With depression of any key, the display shows 0.

Termination print 04

## 5) Test No.5: Drawer open test

## ① Key operation

5 → **TL** or **CA/AT**

## ② Description

With this test, the drawer opens and its state is displayed in the following manner:

Drawer open → **O**Drawer closed → **C**

"C" is displayed for the model that has no drawer sensor switch.

## ③ Termination

With depression of any key, the display shows 0.

Termination print 05

## 6) Test No.6: Continuous print test

## ① Key operation

9 → **TL** or **CA/AT**

## ② Description

Receipt switch at OFF: Continuous printing is done.

Receipt switch at ON: After a cycle of printing, the operation terminates automatically.

## ③ Termination

When the receipt switch is turned from OFF to ON position while printing is continuing, the test termination after a cycle of printing.

## [A continuous print example]

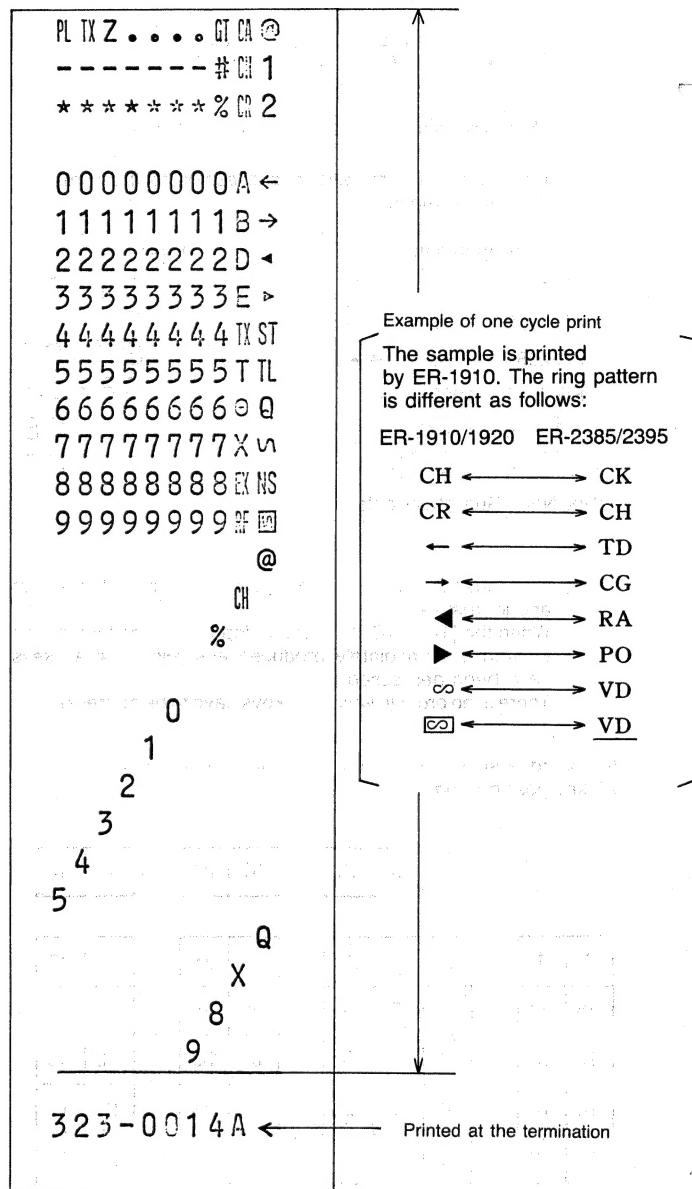


Fig. 7-8

## 7) Test No.7: ROM test

## ① Key operation

CPU internal system ROM (0000H~0FFFH)

10 → **TL** or **CA/AT**CPU internal application ROM (8000H~FF7FH)  
or 27256 SOS ROM11 → **TL** or **CA/AT**

27128/SOS ROM (2000H~3FFFH)

12 → **TL** or **CA/AT**

## ② Test results

Termination print

Normal end	At error
1 0	1 0 E
1 1	1 1 E
1 2	1 2 E



## 8. Service Precaution on the CPU and Outer ROM Replacement

Basically the CPU SC1003C is so designed to operate by its own program stored in the internal ROM. However, an outer ROM may be used to improve the program instead of using the internal ROM at the early stage of the implementation.

Even if an outer ROM is used together with the CPU at the early stage of the production, it will finally be replaced with the internal ROM, then the CPU can operate without any outer ROM.

Therefore, when replacing either the CPU or the outer ROM, or replacing the CPU/outer ROM together to a new CPU, the following care should be exercised and the each jumper wire must be connected or disconnected.

**The CPU and Outer ROM Version and the Jumper Wire Connection Table**  
(Refer to the Circuit Diagram 00ZER2395CD1M on page 5)

CPU	The outer ROM used together with the CPU.	Applicable models	Jumper wires	J1		J2		J3		J4
			Terminal Name (Signal)	C-1 (+5V)	C-2 (A15)	C-1 (+5V)	C-2 (A14)	C-1 (A15)	C-2 (CS2)	(GND)
(Until Feb. 1987) VHISC1033C102	VHI27256R281B**	ER-1910	Jumper wire connection	X	○	X	X	○	X	○
(From Mar. 1987) VHISC1033C104	Not used	ER-1920		X	○	X	X	X	X	△
(Until Mar. 1987) VHISC1033C102 or VHISC1033C104	VHI27256R361A	ER-2385		○	X	X	○	○	X	○
(From April. 1987) VHISC1033C103	Not used	ER-2395		X	○	X	X	X	X	△

○ : To be connected.

X : To be disconnected.

△ : When J4 is being connected, it may leave as it is.

\*1: The ROM type VHI27256R281A had been used for Jan. 1987 production except for Switzerland model and has been changed to VHI27256R281B from Feb. 1987 production for all ER-1910 and ER-1920.